

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

D'WANNA WILLIAMS,  
an individual,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO:

vs.

BOSTON FISH SUPREME, INC.,

Defendant.

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**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, D'WANNA WILLIAMS ("Plaintiff") by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues BOSTON FISH SUPREME, INC., for injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181 *et seq.*, ("Americans with Disabilities Act" or "ADA") and alleges:

**JURISDICTION AND PARTIES**

1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181 *et seq.*, (hereinafter referred to as the "ADA"). This Court is vested with original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Sections 1331 and 1343.

2. Venue is proper in this Court, the Northern District of Alabama

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 (B) and Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.

3. Plaintiff, D'WANNA WILLIAMS (hereinafter referred to as "WILLIAMS") is a resident of the State of Alabama and is a qualified individual with a disability under the ADA. WILLIAMS suffers from what constitutes a "qualified disability" under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, ("ADA") and all other applicable Federal statutes and regulations to the extent that she suffers from paraplegia and has had amputation of both of her legs and requires a wheelchair for mobility. Prior to instituting the instant action, WILLIAMS visited the Defendant's premises at issue in this matter numerous times, and was denied full, safe and equal access to the subject properties due to their lack of compliance with the ADA. WILLIAMS continues to desire and intends to visit the Defendant's premises but continues to be denied full, safe and equal access due to the barriers to access that continue to exist.

4. The Defendant, BOSTON FISH SUPREME, INC., is a domestic corporation registered to do business and, in fact, conducting business in Jefferson County, Alabama. Upon information and belief BOSTON FISH SUPREME, INC. (hereinafter referred to as "BFS") is the owner, lessee and/or operator of the real property and improvements that are the subject of this action, specifically: the

Boston Fish Supreme restaurant located at 1363 Bessemer Road, Bessemer, Alabama (hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Restaurant").

5. All events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in the Northern District of Alabama.

### **COUNT I - VIOLATION OF THE ADA**

6. On or about July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.* Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992. 42 U.S.C. §12181; 20 C.F.R. §36.508 (A).

7. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, the Restaurant owned by BFS is a place of public accommodation in that it is a restaurant operated by a private entity that provides goods and services to the public.

8. Defendant has discriminated and continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full, safe and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Restaurant in derogation of 42 U.S.C §12101 *et seq.*

9. The Plaintiff has been unable to and continues to be unable to enjoy access to, and the benefits of the services offered at the Restaurant owned by BFS.

Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Plaintiff personally and regularly visited the Restaurant at issue in this lawsuit and was denied access to the benefits, accommodations and services of the Defendant's premises and therefore suffered an injury in fact as a result of the barriers to access listed in Paragraph 11, below, that she personally encountered. In addition, Plaintiff continues to desire and intends to visit the Restaurant, but continues to be injured in that she is unable to and continues to be discriminated against due to the barriers to access that remain at the Restaurant in violation of the ADA. WILLIAMS has now and continues to have reasonable grounds for believing that she has been and will be discriminated against because of the Defendant's, deliberate and knowing violations of the ADA.

10. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA 28 C.F.R. Part 36.

11. BFS is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12181 *et seq.* and 28 C.F.R. §36.302 *et seq.* and is discriminating against the Plaintiff as a result of *inter alia*, the following specific violations that Plaintiff personally encountered:

- i. There is no accessible or van accessible parking spaces provided in the parking area serving the restaurant;
- ii. There is no wheelchair accessible table provided in the dining area serving the restaurant;

- iii. At the toilet room corridor door within the restaurant there is insufficient clear floor space for a wheelchair user to exit the corridor independently;
- iv. The public toilet rooms are not designated with accessible signage;
- v. The public toilet room entry doors are equipped with knob-style hardware that requires tight grasping and twisting of the wrist to operate;
- vi. The public toilet room lavatories are located within a base cabinet such that no knee and toe clearance is provided, which is necessary for a wheelchair user to use the lavatories;
- vii. The public toilet room lavatory mirrors are mounted too high for a wheelchair user;
- viii. The public toilet room water closets lack side and rear grab bars necessary for a wheelchair user to transfer onto the water closet;
- ix. The public toilet room paper towel dispensers are mounted too high and out of reach of a wheelchair user;
- x. The public toilet room toilet tissue dispensers are located too far from the water closet, out of reach of a wheelchair user;

12. There are other current barriers to access and violations of the ADA at the Restaurant owned and operated by BFS that were not specifically identified herein as the Plaintiff is not required to engage in a futile gesture pursuant to 28 C.F.R. Part 36, §36.501 and, as such, only once a full inspection is performed by Plaintiff or Plaintiff's representatives can all said violations be identified.

13. To date, the barriers to access and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

14. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.* and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, BFS was required to make its Restaurant, a place of public accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities by January 28, 1992. To date, BFS has failed to comply with this mandate.

15. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have her reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

16. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff injunctive relief, including an Order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, and closing the subject facilities until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against BFS and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

- A. That the Court declare that the property owned and administered by Defendant is violative of the ADA;

- B. That the Court enter an Order directing Defendant to alter its facilities to make them accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;
- C. That the Court enter an Order directing Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies and procedures towards persons with disabilities for such reasonable time so as to allow them to undertake and complete corrective procedures;
- D. That the Court award reasonable attorney's fees, costs (including expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to the Plaintiff; and
- E. That the Court award such other and further relief as it deems necessary, just and proper.

Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Edward I. Zwilling  
Edward I. Zwilling, Esq.  
AL State Bar No.: ASB-1564-L54E

**OF COUNSEL:**

Law Office of Edward I. Zwilling, LLC  
4000 Eagle Point Corporate Dr.  
Birmingham, Alabama 35242  
Telephone: (205) 822-2701  
Email: edwardzwilling@zwillinglaw.com